

OBJECTS.

Progress-Perfaining to all that tends to develop American intelligence on topics of the day, and the adoption of ways and means to secure this

Patriotism-Historical study of our country, and discussion thereon, which keeps alive the spirit of American independence and loyalty. Charity-Providing for the relief of the suffer-An organization for Reunion purposes and to

more practically enforce the principles of the Loyal Home Workers has been formed, of which Kate B. Sherwood is President, and to which all true and loyal members of the C. C. are eligible. Annual dues, 25 cents; receivable by M. Warner Hargrove, Secretary, Brown's Mills, N. J. Send to him for a circular of information.

---EDITOR'S CHAT.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Poet of Patriotism and Gentle Humor-A C. C. Sketch.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, patriot, essayist, scientist and humanitarian, "the last leaf" of the great American poets, Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and best beloved of all, because he came nearer to the hearts of the people, is enrolled with the immortals.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was a boy about Boston when it was proposed to break up the frigate Constitution as unfit for service. It was then the patriotic muse of this young scion of the Revolution flamed with sacred fire, and "Old Ironsides" was given to the ad-

By way of introduction, in "A Metrical Essay," afterwards published, embracing this poem, Dr. Holmes said :

There was an hour when patriots dared profane The most that Britian strove to bow in vain ; And one, who listened to the tale of shame, Whose heart still answered in the sacred name, Whose eyes still followed o'er his country's tides Thy glorious flag, our brave Old Ironsides! From you lone attic, on a Summer's morn, Thus mocked the spoilers with a school-boy's

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down! ong has it waved on high, And many an eye has danced to see That banner in the sky;

Beneath it rung the battle shout, And burst the cannon's roar;-The meteor of the ocean air Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood, Where knelt the vanquished foe, When winds were hurrying o'er the flood, And waves were white below, No more shall feel the victor's tread

Or know the conquered knee;-The harpies of the shore shall pluck The eagle of the seal O, better that her shattered hulk Should sink beneath the wave;

Her thunders shook the mighty deep, And there should be her grave: Nail to her must her boly flag, Set every threadbare sail, and give her to the god of storms, The lightning and the gale !

And what a glorious tribute to the flag, in which Dr. Holmes likens it to a splendid flower: Thy sacred leaves, fair Freedom's flower, Shall ever float on dome and tower, To all their heavenly colors true In blackening frost or crimson dew, And God love us as we love thee Thrice holy Flower of Liberty! Then bail the banner of the free,

The Starry Flower of Liberty ! LETTER TO THE EDITOR. To his latest day Dr. Holmes, whose son, bearing his own name, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, was a Colonel in a Massachusetts regiment, retained his interest in the flag and our tennited country. One of his latest autograph etters was written to Kate B. Sherwood, commending a patriotic peem which she had written for a public occasion, and which she closed

with this sentiment: O veterans of the blue and gray Who fought on Shiloh field, The promises of God are true, The pangs of war have rent the vall And lo the high decree: One heart, one hope, one destiny,

One flag from sea to sea. Dr. Holmes writes as follows: of patriotism, pass without a word of hearty reoccasion found a singer who could give expres- when he last occupied it, sion to the feelings which belong to a reunited people in language so inspiring to those who

were kindled by its recollections." In his poem, "The Last Leaf," as full of tears as laughter, Dr. Holmos describes an old soldier of the Revolution in very much the same way that the boy poet of the 20th century the preservation of the Union. It has been sung and recited for 50 years and more.

> THE LAST LEAF. I saw him once before As he passed by the door, The pavement stones resound As he totters o'er the ground With his cane.

They say that in his prime, Ere the pruning-knife of Time Cut him down, Not a better man was found By the Crier in his round Through the town.

But now he walks the streets. And he looks at all he meets Sad and wan, And he shakes his feeble head, That it seems as if he said,

"They are gone." The mossy marbles rect On the lips that he has prest In their bloom, And the names he loved to hear

Have been carved for many a year On their tomb. My grandmamma has said -Poor old lady she is dead Long ago,-

That he had a Koman nose, And his check was like the rose In the snow. But now lds nose is thin.

And it rests upon his cuin Like a staff And a crook is in his back, And a molancholy crack In his laugh. I know it is a sin

For use to sit and grin At him here; But the old three-cornered hat, And the breeches, and all that, Are so queer.

And if I should live to be The last lenf upon the tree In the Spring, Let them smile, as I do now At the old forsaken bough Where I cling.

A C. C. SKETCH. By John W. Murphy, Wheatland, Mo.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809, and died in Boston on Oct. 7, 1894. He was partly educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, graduating at Harvard Uni-

versity in 1829. After graduating he studied law for a year. While studying he contributed s number of poems to The Collegian, a periodical published by the undergraduates of Harvard. Holmes visited Europe in 1833, residing

chiefly in Paris, where he pursued the study of medicine. In 1836 he returned to America and took his medical degree at Harvard Uni-

versity. Two years later he became Professor of Anatomy and Hygiene at Dartmouth College, which position he held until his marriage in 1840, when he removed to Boston and built up an extensive medical practice. In 1847 he was tions to his soldier-defending paper than at made Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at any time since its beginning. darvard.

Dr. Holmes is known principally to the public by his purely literary productions, although he has written extensively on medical subjects.

His style, diction, and phraseology cannot fail

to please the most fastidious taste. Whittier said of him: "He deals only with the vanities, the foibles, and the minor faults of mankind good naturedly and almost sympathizingly, suggesting excuses for folly, which he tosses about on the horns of his ridicule." His patriotic lyrics, including Old Ironsides, Union and Liberty, and others, are among the most beautiful in our language. Among his humorous poems may be mentioned One Horse Shay, The Boys, Lending an Old Punch Bowl,

and many others. His principal prose works are The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The Professor at the Breakfast Table, Elsie Venner, The Guardsman, and the Poet at the Breakfast Table. The prose writer. His last serial, Over the Teacups, was pub-

lished in 1891.

MASTODON BONES IN OHIO. Another proof has been found that in remote ages mighty mammoths, many times larger than the largest elephants, at one time roamed

the forests of the great Ohio Valley. Not long since workmen engaged digging a cistern for Mrs. Louise Shaw, of Mornington, O., near Cincinnati, struck bones of immense proportions nine feet below the surface. The bones, so far as removed, are now in possession

of the Natural History Society of Cincinnati. One of the pieces of tusk which had been cut off was about three feet long and measured 23 inches through, while a massive tooth on measurement was found to be four and a half inches long by three and a quarter inches wide. It was in a fine state of preservation. Most of the bones could not stand much handling, and readily crumbled into dust. A bone, which seemed to be a knee joint, was 11 inches across.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S YACHT.

By Isabella Brownlee Cochran. It was a gala day at Cowes, the Isle of Wight, as the Royal Yacht Regatta was to take place, and the Queen and the Royal family were at

Osborn House. In the morning we were out early to go with the crowd to see the races. It was an interesting sight to see the Solent dotted over with such an innumerable number of white yachts. They looked like a great swarm of butterflies. We engaged an old sailer to take us out on the water, that we might get a nearer and better view of the

After rowing around and seeing the yacht and man-of-war which belonged to the Emperor of Germany, and the Prince of Wales' yacht, on which the Prince and Princess of Wales stood talking and laughing to the Emperor, we came to the Queen's yacht, the Albert and Victoria. What was our surprise and pleasure to learn that we could go on board!

One of the stewards came down the carpeted stairway alongside of the boat, and, reaching out his hand, assisted me over on the steps. After we had landed on deck I looked around, and thought, "I am glad the Queen wanted ber children to visit her at Osborn House," for it gave me a good chance to look around

We were shown into the Queen's bed-room, and what a nice, large room it was! The nearest that I came to embracing the Queen was when the steward took from the wardrobe her storm cloak and laid it across my arm. It was made of heavy black mehair plush, lined with heavy red flannel, and must have weighed several pounds, for I almost sank down under

After the cloak was removed from my arm I looked around, and I almost laughed outright at the Queen's bed. Why, it looked large enough to accommodate John Rogers and wife and their "nine small children"; but it was not made up, for the Queen had taken the cover of buff-colored chintz, with a moss rose-"I cannot let your verses, so full of the spirit | bud design on it, spread over the lower mattress. The side walls and the canopy over the cognition. I am sure your audience, whether in | bed were hung and draped with the same colblue or gray, must have responded to your ored chintz, as were the walls in Prince Algenerous sentiments, and I am rejoiced that the | bert's room. That room is kept just as it was

Then we were shown into the large, bright, I ever met. sunny breakfast-room. The furniture was walnut, upholstered in green leather, and on the dining-table was a green cloth cover. On leaving we peeped into more bed-rooms, and entered the china-closet, and handled the china and wine-glasses. I thought the china will describe the last survivor of the war for | was homely, with its heavy red-and-blue deco-

We then went into the drawing-room-a large homelike-looking room, where the walls were well covered with pictures of the Royal family. There were two large downy-looking couches, with tempting-looking pillows on them, but I had not time just then to try them.

The piano was an upright, with a lovely curlymaplewood case. There was a center-table, also, with a green cloth cover on it, and writing materials; but I did not wait to write greetings to friends at home, and, just glancing into the armory, where the weapons might have looked dangerous had they not been arranged so artistically, we went out to see the

PRIZE WINNERS.

Second Time a Winner for Recruiting-Pennsylvania Again the Banner Division. Prior to fifth National Reunion, N. T. C. C.

Guards, it was announced by Secretary-General Hargrove that Sister H. B. L. Haight, of Torrington, Conn., who won the gold watch last the Division of Pennsylvania N. T. C. C. Guards was again the banner Division for largest in-

crease of members. To Sister Haight, who is a fine elecutionist, was awarded "The Dream of the Ages," accompanied by an appreciative and complimentary letter from the Editor of the Loyal Home Workers. The abolition of Divisions has led to some confusion about the Pennsylvania award, but the question will be decided soon. The following is Sister Haight's letter of acknowl-

edgment: I received the very interesting book, "Dream of the Ages," several days ago. I am delighted with my beautiful present, and consider it as valuable as if it were made of gold. It is not the intrinsic value of a gift that should entitle it to a hearty reception, but the feeling prompting the giver to send it.

I have followed the red man in his wanderings through the forest, the coming of the white man bringing civilization and the arts and sciences of the Old World; then the war of the Revolution, the gathering up of scattered people, the hum of industry once more, the many years of plenty and peace; then the civil war, the devastation consequent on every conflict of such nature; then the abolition of slavery, that hideous, monstrous evil; then the close of hostilities, the joyous meeting of returned soldiers with Northern friends, and the shout of victory, telling us that Columbia is the land of the free, forever free!

"Oh, sons and daughters born To high endeavors and supreme decree, Wake! hail the splendors of the blazing morn,

Columbia's free! I have not been able in the past year to work as much for the cause we love as I wished; my health has not been good; but I hope to do better in the future. I thank you with thankful tears for your kindness, and also THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE Editor. May his truly loyal heart be cheered by receiving more subscrip-

Yours, Pro Patria-

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. Lulu's Light Rolls and Pretty Way of Serving Eggs for Tea.

TWO EXCELLENT RECIPES. DEAR HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Here are two excellent recipes:

Light rolls-Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in a pint of hot milk; when cool, stir in a quart of flour, one beaten egg, a little salt, and a teacup of yeast. Let it rise, roll thin, and cut with a large, round cutter. Butter the top of each, and fold each one over to form a half-round. Place on buttered

tins so as not to touch, and when light bake in a good oven. When done, brush them over with milk or butter to give them a gloss. A pretty way of serving eggs for tea is this: Cut bread in nice square pieces, and toast. Take eggs out of the shell, leaving yolks whole. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, lay the beaten

in center of white ring, salt, and put in hot oven to bake a few minutes. When done, pour a little melted butter on the toast. Loyally-Lulu M. Hackman, Rossville, Ill.

OUR ROLL-CALL.

The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.1 Delia Wood, v.d., Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Alice M. Hill, v.d., 1st Ill., Rossville, Ill.; Inlu Boose, v.d., Corning, Cal.; Carrie Joubert, Box 263, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Bertha Grimes, Box 647. Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Laura Scovill, v.d., Norfolk, Conn. Total, 15,060.

CONVERSATION CLUB. Some of Our C. C. Friends and What They

Are Saying and Doing. Rules of the Club.-1. Write briefly. 2. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is the one that | week the names of those writing the best letterslifted him into immediate prominence as a style, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point,

> HALLOWE'EN SOCIAL. Mattie E. Elliot, of Indiana, who is as active in the Ladies' Aid Society. Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, as in the Loyal Home Workat G.A.R. Hall, under the auspices of the L. have an easy life.' I think that the great | thew's eighth beatitude. 5: 10-12. St. Mat-

The invitations were unique, written on small sheets of paper and inclosed in an English walnut. This, in turn, was inclosed in a scarlet paper bag, tied with a red ribbon to a card and mailed. On the card was written, 'Open before reading," A more unique invitation never passed through the mail, and we are sure that all those receiving them, within reasonable distance, were there.

CALL FOR TWO COMRADES. Can anyone give me any information concerning the two G.A.R. men who went to Pittsburg with two C. C. girls, from Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, Sept. 10, in the car with tudes as best suited his purpose. grandma and grandpa. Any information will

be gladly accepted. Annie Verl Monks, New Foundland, N. J. THE BANNER DIVISION.

At a special meeting held at the home of Division Commander Loui M. Stockton, 1734 Watkins street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of closing up the unsettled affairs of the disbanded Division, it was voted to hold the books | The form of St. Matthew shows that we are for use of the Eastern Circle of Loyal Home | not to consider simply those poor financially, Workers, now forming.

It was voted that the banner won by the Pennsylvania Division in 1894, '95, be sent to the Keystone Circle for the year 1895. The banner of 1893, '94, will be left for one year in the care of L. M. La Munyan. The flag will be kept in the Eastern Circle.

The net sum of \$9.29, held by the Quartermaster, was voted to our afflicted sister. Mae McKenzie, Pittsburg. On receipt of three cents in stamps from each C. C. applying, Commander Stockton will forward a badge and souvenir of last Reunion. Ray Hays Suell, Adjutant. MEMORIES OF COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Bluffs, in attendance upon W.R.C. Convention, I had the pleasure of meeting M. Rose Jansen, of Illinois. I wish you could all meet her, for she is lovely; a true blue every inch. Then, our Iowa Commander, Daisy Deighton, was there. Such a bright, loyal C. C. as she is. We Iowans may well feel proud in claiming her our own. There was a grand meeting at the home of Lillie and Nellie Davis, both C. C. girls.

One afternoon we girls started out to see the sights, and before coming home we undertook the feat of climbing to the top of a large bluff which was in one of the parks. Tiresome? reached the top of it. The next day we went through the smelting

Fort Omaha to see the soldiers on dress parade. To one who had never witnessed anything of the kind it was a sight worth seeing. The music, the sun's last rays, showing glimpses of light here and there, the merry upper mattress with her to Osborn House to use | crowds gathered to see the parade, and last of during her stay there. There was simply a all the soldiers, every foot just so, stepping

across the parade ground, presented a picture I do not think any of us will soon forget. On my way home I stopped in Colfax and spent the day with Myrtle Dixon, a C. C. Guard. To those who have met her I need not say anything, and to those who have not, it is your loss, not ours. She is one of the sweetest girls

To the one sending me the prettiest postal home. Loyally-Cad M. Kepner, Marengo, Iowa.

A SIGH AND A THREAT. DEAR LOYAL HOME WORKERS: I must come in for a few minutes' chat and renew my acquaintance with all of my old friends. I have through the columns of our C. C. page and realize the changes which have been wrought within the past few years, I can but wonder what the future has in store for our loval band. This is a progressive age, indeed, but I often

wish our C. C. was more like it used to be. There are so many pleasant memories clustered around those earlier days when the Conversation Club was yet in its infancy. The Curious Corner, Bible Brigade, and the pleasant little chats, which were in reality the life column, have all been discarded for more historical and scientific discussions.

And now here comes a change. Brother Amos can find no subject so interesting as woman's faults. We will all admit we each have our failings, but there is a right way and a wrong way in

correcting them, and our C. C. brothers seem to take refuge in the latter.

ed in whatever we may undertake. Brother Amos, I will probably pass through your city in the near future, and I would advise you to seek a place of safety, or you might possibly receive a rather mild tongue-

girls in Missouri, as we are thinking of locating there. Can anyone send me the words of Katie Lee and Willie Gray"? I will exchange any songs I have to anyone who can send it. Loyally yours of the C. C .-Lulu M. Hackman, Rossville, Ill.

LOYAL HOME WORKERS. Amelia A. Arnold, Roudout, N. Y., would like to hear from all C. C. members living in eastern New York in regard to forming a

J. G. Twining, Waterbury, Conn., thinks every Loyal Home Worker should send Secretary Hargrove a letter approving of the publication of a book containing the names and addresses of all members. He calls upon C. C. members in every State to keep up or organize State Circles, the same as heretofore, for sociability and advancing the good cause, and hopes Connecticut, "the land of steady habits," will

KANSAS LOYAL HOME WORKERS. All intending to be present at our next Reunion, to be held at Lawrence, please let me know; also, will all who will help in the way of entertainment make mention of it. Loyally yours-Mrs. Estella N. Edgecombe, Phillipsburg, Kan.

"Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life

Away." Name of the little book just received-tells about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret, or snuff habit. You run no physical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got it or will get it. Write for the book-mailed

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Nov. 18, 1894.

Subject: Christ's Beatitudes. St. Luke. 6:20-26. Ione reading these notes should first carefully

study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.l INTRODUCTION.

It is best to consider the sermon on the mount as a unit, and to study it as such. whites around nicely on the toast, drop yolks | To do so we can more effectively study the account by St. Matt. (See 5: 1-12) as to the paragraph to-day. We notice it as fuller than that by St. Luke. By harmony we have St. Luke, 6:20-26, inclusive. St. Matthew gives eight beatitudes. St. Luke mentions only four of these, but we can consider

St. Luke's more effectively in the fuller ac-

count by St. Matthew.

It was the bright, scholarly Dr. Howard Crosby who once wrote: "There are eight beatitudes at the beginning of the Sermon on the Mount. I think they are placed at the fore front as a sort of vignet or frontispiece, portraits of the complete man. As we read them over our first thought is, 'How utterly unlike the description of the complete man that the world generally would give!' If we asked the average man to write eight beatitudes they would run somewhat this way: 'Blessed are the rich, for they can bny everything they please. Blessed are the jolly ones, for they have a good time. Blessed are the powerful, for they have their own way. Blessed are the hate you, and when they shall separate you smart fellows, for they come it over the from their company, and shall reproach you greenhorns. Blessed are the unfeeling, for and cast out your name as evil for the Son they have no sentimental qualms. Blessed of Man's sake, rejoice ye in that day and are the liberal-minded, for they can enjoy leap for joy, for, behold, your reward is little sins. Blessed are the strong, for they | great in Heaven; for in the like manner did can knock down opposition. Blessed are their fathers unto the prophets." St. Luke, ers, was a leader in the Hallowe'en Social given | they that get the world's praise, for they | 6:22, 23. This corresponds with St. Matmajority of men would sign these beatitudes. and then show their sincerity by doing their best to occupy the position of these blessed is the Kingdom of Heaven; blessed are ye ones."

I. STUDY OF FOUR BEATITUDES.

Preliminary. We shall study now only those beatitudes to which St. Luke calls attention. Of the eight in St. Matthew St. Luke notices only four. St. Luke wrote at a different time and for a different purpose than did St. Matthew, and probably used only such beati-

St. Luke's First Beatitude. a. "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God." St. L., 6:20. This corresponds with the first beatitude of St. Matlittle different-"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven." but the poor in spirit. The Kingdom of God is the same as the Kingdom of Heaven. "Blessed" should in all cases be rendered happy. Poor in spirit. This is a condition possible even for the rich. It may be the text has no financial bearing, but relates exclusively to the more important matter, the state of mind of the man. The humble, the contrite, not the proud and haughty-those conscious of sin, rather than the self-righteous-the Publican spirit instead of that of the Pharisee-those who, knowing they have not the true riches of holiness. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: While at Council and hence are oppressed by a sense of spiritual poverty-not the self-sufficient, but they who feel need of help, such are blessed or happy. We are to become as little children. Jamieson & Co. say: "This poverty of spirit is not a mere melancholy, or a mere sanctimony, but the very essence of inward

piety, which is most opposite to the selfsufficiency and pride of nature." As a start point in Christian life, the state of mind, covered by the expression poor in spirit," is fundamental. A sense of need is stimulating. It may be the poor Well, rather; but the view was grand when we can most easily cultivate this disposition, but wealth may not be in the way of its development. We know that initially the 24-26, inclusive) which are in contrast with works of Omaha, and then made a trip out to Holy Spirit prompts us to conviction of sin | the beatitudes. There is not space for full and confession of sinfulness. As a result notes on this paragraph. The following

ye shall be filled." This is the second beati- men want is not what they really need tude stated by St. Luke. 6:21. This cor- what is needed is to correct our desires and responds with the fourth beatitude of St. to raise our minds to nobler aspirations Matthew. 5:6. St. Matthewsays: "Bless- | than what is worldly merely. Riches may ed are they which do hunger and thirst after take to themselves wings and fly away. can study to greatest advantage the state- very nature of things, must soon pass away, ment by St. Matthew. His account shows and then what is there left to console us? but spiritual craving. The meaning is, we | it is not the riches in themselves that he deautograph by Dec. 1 I will send a picture of my | should have an intense longing for righteous- | nounces. It is the hindrance they present there is one thing of which we may be cer- cumulation of riches, but it is the seeking 7:7. Says Whedon: "Here is something senses to clog our souls. It is not that the more than mere vacuity, or penitence, or possession of wealth shuts one out from the tranquil readiness. It is an ardent longing, kingdom of heaven, and that to enter it one een silent for some time, and now, as I glance a holy appetite for all that is right and must be poor. God never intended anything

good. liable to be disappointed; the desire for does not shut one out from heaven, nor does righteousness if it be supreme-not merely | poverty give one a right to enter it. The the wish, but the choice of the soul-can | man who accumulates property in an honest never be disappointed."

be our desire for holiness. How we feel sight of God as the man who lives in povhunger-how we crave food-how utterly erty all his days. The danger of wealth is miserable we are if deprived for long of our | that it is liable to withdraw the mind from of our C. C., and the much-needed Exchange regular meals-what violent measurers men spiritual things and cause one to neglect the will adopt to get food. We should have duty he owes to God." similar cravings for purity, holiness, right-

Rev. W. W. Walker, of Washington, Pa., once wrote: "Meekness, an inward con- was held Oct. 9 and 10 at North Pomfret, Vt. sciousness of imperfection, leads to an intense | Among other papers was one by Rev. Peter desire for righteousness. So strong and real McMillan, of Woodstock. His theme was: is this longing for holiness of heart and life, "What Literature Should We Read?" Among I would like to ask our brothers if it would for rightness in the sight of God, that Christ the newspapers that ought to be read he menyear for recruiting, had again merited the award because of similar service. Also, that speed in whatever we may undertake. most painful craving; it is the whole man begging for the means of life. And thirst is a longing even greater. It is every fiber and tissue of a man's system crying for water. Deprive Pittsburg of food for a few days I would like to hear from some of the C. C. and there would ensue such a riot as was never known. Cut off the water supply and there would be misery indescribable. Now, with just such a longing as is expressed by hunger and thirst does the meek man crave for holiness. He prays for it, watches for it, works for it, and suffers to possess it in

an agony of desire." Mary E. Bradley's hymn, "The Hidden Sweetness," may be read just here and find place made for it.

c. "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye

shall laugh." This is St. Luke's third beatitude. It corresponds with St. Matthew's second. 5:2, St. Matthew, reads: "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." In a general way we believe God will help all who mourn over earthly losses, the departure of friends, the wrongs suffered from the evil. We are probably to understand the beatitude in a religious or spiritual sense. After one has become utterly humiliated on account of his sins, and thus reaches condition which we may call the being poor in spirit," he is filled with sorrow by reason of his guilt. He is conscious of having sinned against God. He is more burdened with the thought of the wrong he has committed than of its serious effects in his nature. Those who sorrow penitently, sincerely; rather because they have sinned than because thereby they have imperiled their souls; because they have not only wronged themselves but their God; such shall be comforted, much at once, but more yet in Heaven. Rev., 21:4. "Every praying free. THE STERLING REMEDY Co., Box 3, In- | Christian will find that there is no Gethdiana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted. | semane without its angel."

One of the names of Christ is the "Consolation of Israel." St. L., 2:25. Add Isa.,

In general God brings good results out of our troubles. Ro., 5:3-5; Heb., 12:11. We have the following from Spencer: "It is reported of a river in Sicily, wherein, if black sheep be but bathed, their wool immediately will turn white, and it is well known that the waters of Jordan cleansed the leprosy of Naaman the Syrian. So whosoever he be that bathes himself in the pure fountain of repentant tears shall be purged from all the filthiness of sin. * * * Our tears are a kind of silent prayers, which, though they say nothing, yet they obtain pardon, and though they plead not a man's cause, yet they procure mercy from God's hands."

Attempts have been made to describe the comfort one feels, who, having confessed his sins, is forgiven; but we get outside of the realm of human vocabularies when we try to put comfort of this sort into nouns, verbs,

Doubtless the text has a bearing on a general providential fact in life, to wit, that present crosses, toils, sacrifices, may end in triumphs; call for palms of victory instead of handkerchiefs of grief. David said: "It is good for me that I have been afflicted." Ps., 119:71. Most successful men can look back on early days of severe trial. Cicero was not far from Christian when he said: "No man can be brave who thinks pain the greatest evil; nor temperate who considers pleasure the highest good."

"What shall I wish thee, then? God knoweth well, If I should have my way, no shade of woe Should ever dim thy sunshine: but I know

Strong courage is not learnt in happy sleep, Nor patience sweet by eyes that never weep." d. We now reach St. Luke's fourth beatitude-"Blessed are ye when men shall thew's reads: "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven; for so persecuted they, the prophets, which were before you."

"It is only when we are reviled for Christ's sake that we have any right to enjoy it, or to think it brings a blessing. A great many of us are reviled on our own account, and to those who know us, this doesn't seem very strange. Even though 'all manner of evil should be spoken against us falsely because of personal hostility to us and to our ways, or because of pure maliciousness on the thew, 5: 3. The words of the latter are a part of the slanderers, it does not follow that we shall have a special blessing through metrically. 4. A Scandinavian poet. 5. A genus being persecuted. It is when our devotion of plants. (Cent.) 6. An arrow. 7. Natural cato Christ is made an object of reviling; when our faith in him in matters of daily life are sneered at or misrepresented; when our readiness to give of our substance with the utmost freedom at his call is called folly or sin; when our separateness from the world is denounced as bigotry; when our adherence to the demands of conscience at great cost and at every risk loses us employment, or friendship, or respect-then it is that we claim this b'essing; and that it will hold good to us in its literalness."

Beecher declared: "The most you can do to a good man is to persecute him, and the worst that persecution can do is to kill him. And killing a good man is as bad as it would be to spite a ship by lanching it. The soul is built for Heaven, and the ship for the ocean, and blessed be the hour that gives both to the true element."

Alexander Pope said: "My first happiness arises from a consciousness that I have the friendship of the wise, the learned and the good; my next greatest felicity, from knowing I have the

ill-will of all fools, coquets and scoundrels." II. CHRIST'S WOES VS. BEATITUDES.

We have three verses from St. Luke (6: comes comfort which is the Kingdom of summary of a sermon by the Right Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, of Vermont, may serve. b. "Blessed are ye that hunger now, for His subject was verses 24 and 25. "What righteousness, for they shall be filled," We The earthly merriment and joys, in the we are not to understand literal hunger, When Jesus pronounces woes against riches, ness. And we can have it if we want it: so to spiritual advancement. It is not the actain if we desire it. Is., 45:19; St. Matt., our consolation in them, and allowing our of the kind when he spoke of the difficulty And Abbott wrote: "All other desires are of a rich man entering his kingdom. Wealth and honorable manner, and uses it for the We get an idea of how unsatiable should | welfare of others, is as acceptable in the

It Should Be Read.

A Convention of Congregational Churches

The Men Who Learn to Live. You'll carry the flag, the old torn rag, You'll carry the flag to the fore, Through the press and the strain, and the deadly

Where the fathers passed before And you'll stand by the flag, when the faint hearts And the best that you have you'll give; For the men who have learnt for a cause to die,

Good Service.

Are the men who learn to live!

Comrade Will Schachleiter, Ironton, O. Aid to the Commander-in-Chief, says that he didn't get killed, maimed, do startlingly heroic deeds, or get big titles while in the war, but he did all that a 16-year-old boy, who enlisted in 1861 and served till December, 1865, could, in all sorts of service, on land and on the rivers, under a number of eminent commanders who had a disposition to hunt up the enemy behind his intrenchments and give bim a rattling fight. He attended the late National Encampment at Pittsburg, from which place he went as a volunteer in April, 1861, and was treated in the best manner by everyone, citizens, comrades, and Past Commander-in-Chief Adams. whom he loves dearly, and wants to see frequently in the future.

Objectionable.

"How do you like the people in the next Mrs. Longtalk-They are perfectly unbearable. "Noisy and "-

"Gracious! no, I've never been able to overhear one word they say."

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" relieve Throat Irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

[Address communications to "Puzzle Editor,"

ANSWERS TO NO. 158-SEPT. 13, 1894.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]



†See TEFESSAD, Wore. * Under Dulse. Authors of word forms: Phil Down (4), Percy Vere, X. L. C. R., K. T. Did (2), Rokeby, Alumnus.

MEALS

DID

SAKES

TEE

NEW PUZZLES,-NO. 165. NO. 1565-METAGRAM. Off a dock I think I'll mosey, For she's given me the shake; She is winning FIRST, is Rosie, While I still assignments take. Well, there is no cause to wonder. She her old-time friends forgets, Since her face, with LAST thereunder, Comes in packs of eigarettes! -E. JAY H., Chicago, Ill.

NOS. 1566-7-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. To inspire with awe. 3. Recites pacity. 8. A sextet. 9. Merry. 10. An islet. 11. -Nypho, Germantown, Pa. 1. A letter. 2. Mode or order of sequence. 3. The revealed will of God. (Cent.) 4. Colored or

stained, 5. A South American genus of hystrico-

morphic rodents. (Cent.) c. A genus of sharks.

(Cent.) 7. Lots of ground which are under water.

(Cent.) 8. In Eng. law, feudal services, tributes, or

fines. 9. Teeth, as of cards, gear-wheels, etc. 10. The Tibetan antelope. (Cent.) 11. A letter.

—J. E. W., Boston, Msss. NO. 1568-TRANSPOSITION. I ask to hear no SECOND strain Than that which Notus brings From southern orchards, o'er the plain, And in LAST bowers sings. Sweet thoughts and fancies come to me Borne on its soothing song; And wakes to thrilling ecstacy

The hope I've PRIMALED long-

For one I left in southern climes,

Till I came back in other times-

Who vowed she'd true remain

Ah, sweet the south wind's strain! -CEPHAS, Minden, Neb. NOS. 1569-70-SQUARES. 1. Town of Germany, in Wurzburg. (Wore.) 2. Amputation. (Dungl.) 3. Affection for a particu-lar place. 4. A courier who conveys messages to another courier. 5. P. O., Lake Co., Ind. 6. To

become infamous. (Bailey.) 7. Wrests. 8. Gen-1. A town of Moravia. 2. Agalactia. (Dungl.) 3. A papist. (Obs.) 4. A County of N. C. 5. An amorphous gelatinous substance, containing nitrogen, found in milk. 6. A membrane situated between the extine and intine in the pollen of certain

trees. (Unab.) 7. Divides. (Obs.) 8. Tardiness. -DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa. NO. 1571-TRANSPOSITION. (To the Stramonium.) If thou wert not a weed, poor, slighted thing, How fondly man would choose to PRIMAL thee On velvet lawns! How ardently would sing The myriad charms that now he fails to see!

Small hands would tend thee with a SECOND touch Than when a bee doth brush thy titted cup In passing; and sweet lips would had thee much, As to her throat some maid would clasp thee up, Whom now she passes by with scorn, indeed, Or murmuring carelessly: "A jimson-weed." Methinks, despite the warm, quick southern blood,

That through thy branching veins glows red as meek and lowly spirit, only, could Enable thee to bear a lot like thine ! Far from the green THREE where thy parents Thy task to leaf and bloom on silently And hide unsightly garbage-heaps from view,

Pausing beside, thy kindly mission read. And own a perfect flower in thy weed! -MABEL P., Georgetown, S. C. NOS. 1572-3-SQUARES. To fall. 2. The caulicle or radicle. 3. A contest. (Obs. and Rare.) 4. A genus of plants including the common broom of Western Europe. 5. Luster. 6. Parish of England, Co. of Sussex. (Lipp., 1867.) 7. A puzzler of Ardmore, Pa. 1. Ramified. 2. The inhabitants of Taurinum. (Lempriere.) 3. Uric. 4. P. O., Buckingham Co., Va. 5. Litharge. (Obs.) 6. Township, Wurtem-

burg, S. Germany. (Bij.) 7. A puzzler of Binghamton, N. Y. —Phil. Down, Brooklyn, N. Y. NO. 1574-TRANSPOSITION. Out on the river, the cold, cheerless river, Out on the river at break of the day. Down from the heavens in grandeur appearing Glitter the tints of the light far away. Fleecy and vapory, vague and enchanting,

Hovers the huze o'er the ripples below; Down through the PRIMALS the sunlight is slant-'Till the white pebbles in brilliancy glow, Morn in its fulsomeness, morn in its splendor, Breaks o'er the hills where the shadows still

play; All of the fancies of night swiftly vanish: orn sends its message, the new-born day Over the hill-tops, over the valleys, Over the land comes the spirits of air: Down come the creeping shades gloom has been

keeping.

Down come the castles, the castles of care. All that we see in the first rippling glimmer, All that we know is the death of the night; Promise of bliss when the rainbow tints shimme Idly, so idly in FINAL of light. Sweeter than thought, and as sweet as the fancy, Calls into being above the white spray-Lights of the morning, the blue skies adorning Ere pale the clouds in the new-born day. -CINDERS, West Philadelphia, Pa.

NOS. 1575-6-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. Large, extinct bovine animal. Growing out. 4. To charm. 5. Not delineated on a chart. (Wore.) 6. Bread made of unbolted wheat flour. 7. Half blind. 8. Vestibules. 9. Incloses. 10. Father. 11 A letter. -STOCLES, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

1. A letter. 2, An aeriform fluid. 3. Cradles

4. Certain umbelliferous plants having esculent

roots. 5. Pertaining to anything ugly or horrid.

 Having the property of curing by annointing.
 A lively little bird common in England. 8. Danish historian and antiquary; 1599-1650. (Bij. 9. Arch-fiend. 10. The egg of a small insect. 11. -WEHANONOWIT, Holland, O. CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS. L'Allegro has thanks for a pair of pretty flats, Some splendid work has recently appeared over his nom in Phil's "Darkness."-E. Jay's stock

of "spirits" seems to be running low. Cheer up, old friend ! - Our Budget has not arrived yet. We are anxiously looking for its appearance. -- We were agreeably surprised on Saturday last to receive the following letter, dated Holland, O., Oct. DEAR R. O. CHESTER: I inclose you a few answers to "Mystery" No. 163, and an "Eleven" for publication, if the combination has not already been used. It is six years since I did any puzzling, but having a short vacation at home and my outfit at hand the old love came back to me. My nom

11-8-'94.

will be new to the younger ones, but some of the eiders may remember it. Yours, in the 'Dom, WEHANONOWIT. The diamond is used immediately, and many pleasant memories will be aroused by the sight of our friend's nom-de-plume in print.
11-8-'94. R. O. CHESTER. News Dealer, Box 556, Marshall, Mich.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Marketing Poultry. Ten days or two weeks before marketing fowls confine them in small yards where they will be quiet, contented, and out of sight of other poultry. Seeing other fowls at large will make them fret and lose flesh instead of gaining. Keep the yards scrupulously clean. Feed three times a day all that will be eaten at each meal. Give the first meal early and the last one late in the day. Provide plenty of sharp grit and fresh water. Corn is best for fluishing off poultry, as it gives a firmer flesh and yellower color than buckwheat or other grains. Pullets can be fattened best just before commencing to lay and cockerels when the tails begin to turn. It is a mistake to keep males until fully matured. As soon as fit for broilers they should be marketed. Cockerels always meet a ready sale and command high prices.

There is much to be learned about dressing poultry. It is useless to send fowls to market unless fat and neatly dressed. Attractiveness is an important feature in selling and great loss frequently occurs from lack of it. In selling to local dealers use the same care in dressing that would be taken if shipping to a distant commission merchant. Fowls look best when dryp:cked, especially if fat and plump. If they are not in fine condition it is best to scald them before picking. When dry-picked the natural firmness of the flesh remains, and poultry for Chicago markets should be so prepared if possible. Let the fowls go without food for 12 to 24 hours before killing, so that nothing will remain in the crop to sour.

Kill by severing the veins of the neck or inside the mouth. This can be quickly and painlessly done with a sharp knife. Hang the fowls by the feet to bleed and pick while the bodies are warm, using great care not to tear the skin. Leave the head and feet on and do not remove the crop or intestines. Wash in cold water, wipe dry, and hang up by the feet in a cool place. For scalding, heat the water about to the boiling point. Holding the fowl by the head and feet, dip the body into the water three or four times. If the head touches the water it will give the eyes a shrunken appearance. Buyers are naturally suspicious, and if the eyes are shrunken they think the fowl has been sick. When the feathers and pin feathers have been removed, immerse the fowl in scalding water for four or five seconds and then dip immediately into ice-cold water, to give it a plump appearance. If the head is cut off, turn the skin back a trifle, cut off the bone and drawing the skin forward tie it neatly.

Ducks and geese should go through the same process of dressing as chickens. For these fowls it takes more time for the scalding water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. After scalding wrap them in a thick cloth for two minutes and the feathers and down will come off easily. Turkeys should always be dry-picked. Before packing for shipping be sure the meat is dry and cold. Pack snugly in clean boxes or barrels after placing a layer of clean hay or straw in the bottom. Boxes or barrels holding 100 to 150 pounds are conveniently handled .- American Agricul-

Meat Meal as a Feeding Stuff. There is another matter to which Mr. Milne is presently directing the attention of agriculturists, and that is the value and use of South American meat meal. This substance is a by-product in the manufacture of extract of meat; and, in fact, it is simply a finely ground form of the meat from which the well-known Liebig's Extract has been extracted. There are two qualities of this meat meal; one is used for manure and the other for feeding purposes, hitherto chiefly in Germany. The feeding quality has lately dropped 50s, per ton in price, and is now sold for about its value for manure, viz., £9 per ton. Mr. Milne has abundantly proved in his own experience that meat meal is very efficacious for the feeding of stock; and as it contains 75 per cent. of albuminoids (containing 12 per cent. of nitrogen), all of which are digestible, 15 per cent, of bullock fat and 7 per cent. of phosphates, its cheapness as a stock food is at once apparent, as nearly all the outlay can be recovered in the increased value of the manure. Cattle eat it readily after a little coaxing, and thrive excellently upon it; and for the rearing of calves ne better or more nutritious concentrated food can be got. So far, however, Mr. Milne has not succeeded in getting many of the stock-Unthanked, save when some minor bards, like feeders in the north to use it largely, except in a meal sold by his firm for the teeding of poultry, for which purpose its use is rapidly increasing every week. Without exception, all who have tried it for this use are very highly pleased with the results, and are unanimous in holding that the "output" of eggs resulting from the use of meat meal is much greater than that got from the use of any other poultry food. Mr. Milne's own experience, however, goes to show that the meat meal which has thus given such gratifying results in the feeding of poultry may be quite as successfully used in the feeding of cattle and sheep; and now that it is sold at about its value for manure alone, there is no reason why our farmers should allow their German brothers to carry off all the profit that may undoubtedly be

got by using the article in an intelligent and proper manner .- North British Agricul-

Butter and Cheese Exports. The latest official statistics of our dairy export trade show that of the total amount of butter exported from the United States to other countries during the present year, the largest purchaser was the United Kingdom, shipments to that country amounting to \$558,667, against \$293,490 during the same

This trade with British North American possessions has greatly increased for the present year to date, \$126,064 against \$43,-087 during the corresponding period in 1893. Next in rank is Germany, whose exports

length of time in last year.

in this line for the present year have reached \$107,952, against only \$1,000 during this period last year. Scattered trade with other countries in Europe for the year to Aug. 1, has footed up

\$134,212, against \$339 in last year. The domestic exports of cheese are worth almost four times in value that of the butter trade, and the values have increased \$229 964 over the values of this export for the same period in last year, the total value peing \$4,319,670, against \$4,089,706 in 1893. Of this total the United Kingdom purchased more than three fourths, amounting to \$3,500,638, against \$3,466,714 for the

The next largest purchaser of American cheese was British North American possessions, amounting for this year so far to \$638,466, against \$432,582 in the first seven months of 1893. Exports to Germany for this year repre-

corresponding period of last year.

ent the smallest values, being \$524, against no exports in this line for this period in

last year. If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffer ing from nervous debility or weakness will inlose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug. No deception. Address T. C. Barnes.